

## C. A. FOLKMAN DIES AFTER OPERATION AT SALINA

Christopher Angus Folkman died Saturday at Salina, Utah, following an operation for appendicitis. He was a son of George D. Folkman, 560 Twenty-first street Ogdens and was 27 years of age. He was taken ill on July 6, and at that time was operated on, but his condition grew worse and on July 10 he was operated on again. The second operation was thought to have been successful, but it proved otherwise and he passed away at 9 p. m. Saturday. His father was at the bedside, having gone to Salina on Friday. His fiancée, Miss Vera Douglas of Ogdens, was also at the bedside.

Mr. Folkman was born at Plain City, August 22, 1887, and lived in Weber county until about three years ago. For the past five years he had been connected with the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph company. While in Ogdens, he was connected with the office as a tester and from here he was sent to Garland as manager of that office. He occupied the latter position for about two years and was then transferred to Richfield, where he was taken ill. He is survived by his parents and the following brothers and sisters: George E., Wesley P., Earl W., Leah M., Orin E., Retta F., Stanley A. and Viola C. Folkman. His grandfather, Christopher Folkman, also survives. His brother, Earl W. Folkman, is serving as a missionary in the Southern states, and has been confined to a hospital for several weeks of typhoid malaria. His condition is so critical that the news of his brother's death is being withheld from him.

The deceased is a member of the Fraternal Order of Owls and the Woodmen of the World. The body was brought to Ogdens last night, accompanied by the father and was taken to the Lindquist chapel. The funeral announcements will be made later.

## EXPLOSION SENDS YACHT TO BOTTOM

Seabright, N. J., July 19.—The power yacht Blue Bird, owned by E. Palmer Gavit, son-in-law of the late Anthony N. Brady, was destroyed by an explosion of gasoline in its hold off the Packard real estate exchange here today. Gavit and his daughter Marjorie, who is heir to more than \$20,000,000 of the Brady estate, had left the yacht only a short time before to

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visit friends at Rumson, N. J. The engineer of the yacht was seriously injured and the boat went to the bottom when fire followed the explosion so quickly that the local firemen arrived too late to check it. Gavit's first wife was the daughter of Anthony N. Brady, the capitalist, who left nearly half of his fortune to his granddaughter Marjorie. She is still a child in the custody of her father, though a suit by the Brady estate followed his marriage to another woman some time since.

## HINDOOS BATTLE WITH THE POLICE

Vancouver, B. C., July 19.—Scores among a party of 175 policemen and constables were injured, several seriously, early today in a battle with several hundred infuriated Hindoos on board the Japanese steamer Komagata Maru in the harbor here. Showers of coal and other missiles rained from the ship on the officers and constables who were on the deck. The fire which attempted to board the steamer from a tug. In the face of the fire the attacking party retreated and the attempt to board the steamer was temporarily abandoned. The Hindoos broke up the stream from a big hose which the tug turned on them and mercilessly pelted the men on the decks of the tug with lumps of coal. Fire brick and pieces of iron from what is believed to have been the wreckage of the engine room on the steamer, followed.

The battle grew out of an attempt to rid the harbor of the Japanese steamer on which 350 Hindoos came to this port three months ago only to have the Canadian immigration officials refuse them admission to the country. Their claim of a right to land as British subjects was overruled by the courts and the steamer was ordered to sail with them on board. The Hindoos had been rebellious and several times attempted to land, but were prevented.

As the steamer was without provisions the Canadian authorities a day or two ago decided to put sufficient stores on board for the voyage to the Orient. Plans were carefully made and early today the tug Sea Lion put out with the provisions and what was deemed to be a sufficient boarding force to overcome any opposition.

The 125 city policemen had revolvers and the special constables rifles. The Sea Lion slowly steamed out to the Japanese vessel. When within hailing distance of her it was seen that every inch of space along the rail and on the deck and bridge was occupied by Hindoos armed each with a club or other weapon, while at the bow of the steamer a solid mass of humanity was congregated. The tug's hose was made ready and back and forth along the rails of Hindoos a stream was paved. This form of attack was effective momentarily and the East Indians retreated under the rush of water propelled at high pressure. It looked for the time as if the tug would carry through their program without serious trouble.

The situation quickly changed, however. Pluckily rallying, several Hindoos faced the stream and began dashing a shower of missiles upon the attacking party. This was only a foretaste. Reinforcements on the ship followed up the defensive move and soon a tremendous storm of coal was being rained upon the party on the tug's deck, which was at the mercy of the Hindoos above, as they had no orders to use their firearms.

As the shower of missiles continued thick and fast, many men were felled by blows on the head. As the officers pushed to that side of the tug farthest away from the Japanese steamer, Detective McArthur was forced overboard. Those near by dragged him to the tug's deck again. Some of the officers were knocked unconscious and others badly cut. Hardly a man on the side of the tug nearest the steamer escaped injury.

Finally the grappling iron was unloosed by a constable who braved attack from the Hindoos at close range to perform the feat, and the Sea Lion pulled slowly away. A hail of derisive cheers and prolonged tom-tom playing accompanied the retreat. The physicians attended the wounded when the Sea Lion got back to her dock.

There was no further movement on either side during the rest of the day. Officials said, however, that measures would be taken to deal effectively with the situation.

## CRUISER RAINBOW SENT TO THE SCENE

Ottawa, Ont., July 19.—A report of the battle in Vancouver harbor early today between police and Hindoos on the steamship Komagata Maru was received by Dominion officials tonight. The steamer arrived three months ago with 350 Hindoos, who, as British subjects, claimed the right to land in Canada. The immigration officers refused them admission on the ground that they were undesirable persons. Several times the Hindoos attempted to reach shore, but were prevented by guard boats in the harbor which the immigration authorities stationed around the ship.

The courts have sustained the immigration authorities' decision, and the Japanese captain of the steamer was given instructions to sail for Japan with his load of Hindoos.

WHAT PAPA PUT UP WITH.  
No matter how smart and intelligent your little boy is, he is sure to drive you mad some evening with the following sort of thing:

"Papa! What on earth do you want now?"

"Papa, didn't Adam have more than one name?"

"Of course he didn't have more than one name. Now, please don't bother me any more; I'm reading."

"One more silly question and you'll go to bed. Do you understand that?"

"Yes, of course. But can't I ask you something about the same question?"

"Yes; what is it?"

"Was 'Adam' his first name or his last name?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## CAT STARTS A FIRE BY JUMPING INTO A ROOM

Saturday afternoon the family cat jumped through an open window at the home of Roy B. Robinson of West Ogden and set the house on fire. What caused the cat to fly through the window is not explained but it sure started a fire that cost some money.

Planning to go to Lagoon for the evening, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson had sent the children to a neighbor's place for safekeeping and Mrs. Robinson was arranging her hair before the dresser, using a kerosene lamp to heat the curling irons, when the cat jumped through the window and, fastening its claws in the covering, dragged the lamp, curling paraphernalia and all to the floor, setting fire to Mrs. Robinson's clothes and the house.

The house was a four-roomed frame building and it quickly burned to the ground at a loss of \$1200, covered by insurance. Fortunately the children were away from home and escaped harm and, luckily, Mrs. Robinson was not injured as she rushed out doors and with the aid of her husband beat out the fire in her dress.

## CONFERENCE ON FOR HOME RULE

London, July 19.—The king has called a conference of the leaders of all the parties to seek a solution of the Irish problem. This is the momentous announcement which Premier Asquith is expected to make today when the bill amending the home rule bill comes up again for consideration in the house of commons.

The prime minister's speech on this occasion, indicating how the government proposes to deal with the Irish amendments to the amending bill, is awaited with the deepest anxiety, and it is probable the house will immediately adjourn the debate on the amending bill indefinitely, to allow the negotiations for a settlement to proceed outside of parliament.

Premier Asquith has been with the king at Portsmouth during the week-end, and the king's anxiety to get the difficulty settled by a reasonable way in the decision to call a conference.

It is said that the various leaders invited have accepted the invitation and that the conference will meet at an early date, probably on Tuesday. The king will receive the delegates, but will not himself preside over the conference, which, it is confidently thought, under such exalted auspices, will prove successful. At the same time the ministers are placing great reliance in the persuasive powers of Chancellor Lloyd-George, who has been temporarily shunted from his persuasive duties to assist the prime minister in finding a solution for the Irish difficulty.

Chancellor Lloyd-George's practical business is to smooth the path between Nationalists and Liberals. It is understood that the government is willing to go a considerable way in the direction of meeting by the unyielding attitude of the Nationalists.

The chancellor of the exchequer has had several conferences with John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, in an endeavor to find points of common agreement. Mr. Redmond has called a conference of his party for today, to hear a report from Joseph Devlin, member of parliament from Belfast, who has returned from an important mission in the north of Ireland, and this conference may have an important bearing on the negotiations.

For the moment Tyrone is the crux of the situation on which neither the Nationalists nor the Carsonites are willing to yield. At a meeting of the national executive committee, the Nationalist Irish trades union congress and the labor party in Dublin, resolutions were passed urging workers throughout Ireland, including Ulster, to oppose the exclusion of Ulster.

## WILSON RECOVERS FROM INDIGESTION

Washington, July 19.—President Wilson completely recovered today from his recent attack of indigestion. He plans to see several business men, including S. R. Bertron, a New York banker, to discuss business conditions and anti-trust legislation.

Expecting a definite outcome of the fight on the nomination of Thomas D. Jones as a member of the executive board, Mr. Wilson is preparing to take up the case of Paul Warburg in an effort to get the senate to confirm the nomination. He has been assured that if a compromise can be made on the question of the appearance of Mr. Warburg before the committee favorable action in the senate will follow.

Mr. Wilson also plans this week to take a hand in trying to straighten out the tangled situation in the senate over the anti-trust bills. He is known to be anxious for the senate to get down to actual work and believes that the apparent differences are not at all serious.

## ZAPATA NEARING MEXICAN CAPITAL

Washington, July 19.—While government officials feel that the Mexican problem is rapidly shaping itself for solution, and that the constitutionalists and the Carranza government soon will reach an agreement, the establishment of a new administration, much apprehension is manifested over the possible operations of the Zapata forces.

Dispatches from Mexico City and Vera Cruz, which declared that the followers of Zapata were dangerously

near the capital, are confirmed by advances to the state department. Officials here for some time have been cognizant of the strength of the Zapata troops, but the American government has been able to prevent its influence with Zapata to prevent an attack on Mexico City.

Emissaries from General Carranza are now in communication with Zapata and it is hoped through these parleys to bring the military operations of the revolution under one head. Constitutional forces are being hurried southward to help maintain order at the capital. The efforts of the American government are directed toward influencing a quick settlement between Carranza and Carbajal, so that a stable government may be set up without loss of time.

The constitutionalist agency here has delivered to the mediators a note rejecting the invitation for representatives of General Carranza and General Huerta to meet in peace conference. It was written by Carranza before Huerta resigned, but delivery was delayed.

## VESSEL CHARTERED FOR HUERTA PARTY.

Puerto Mexico, July 19.—According to the latest reports, ex-President Huerta and his party expect to leave here Tuesday. Generals Huerta and Blanquet, accompanied by three or four aides, will sail on the German cruiser Dresden. The others will go on the steamer Mexico of the Mexican Navigation company, which, it is said, has been chartered for this purpose. The presidential guards will leave early in the morning for the capital. The refusal of President Carbajal to let the fugitive president have the use of the gunboats Bravo and Zaragoza has occasioned undisguised chagrin, but there appears to be no remedy. As if to give color, however, to the assumption that the government really needs these boats, the Zaragoza put out to sea this afternoon, laying her course in the direction of Havana. The only order the commander received was to go to Havana. It was reported that the Zaragoza intended to pick up at that port some prominent constitutionalist and bring him to Mexico to enter into personal negotiations with the new provisional president.

The United States cruiser Des Moines, which has been lying off the harbor, immediately followed the Zaragoza.

General Huerta spent the entire day in his car, smoking an endless number of cigarettes and chatting with friends. His humor was much less cheerful than at any time since leaving the capital, and those about him treated him with the greatest consideration.

Most of the women and men of the party left the cars for luncheon, going to the restaurant of the local hotel. A crowd of perhaps a hundred people, men, women and children, gathered about the car in which General Huerta lodged, willing away the hours of the afternoon. But it is doubtful if they were attracted as much by the presence of Huerta, who sat beside an open window, as by the music of a local orchestra which was stationed alongside the car.

Former President Huerta and his party here were joined today by a few more military men and several politicians who arrived from the capital on regular and special trains. Among those who came in today were a few congressmen.

## DANCE THE TANGO TO SACRED MUSIC

Atlantic City, N. J., July 19.—Half a dozen new tango and hesitation dance steps were introduced on the beach here today by bathers to be danced to the solemn strains of sacred music. In an effort to break up the beach dancing, especially on Sunday, the city authorities sent out orders last night that at today's concerts nothing but sacred music was to be played.

An unusually big crowd of bathers was out this morning when the concerts began. For a few minutes there was disappointment and chagrin when the bands struck up old-fashioned Sunday school melodies. Then suddenly a group of dancers began a "hesitation" to the tune of "Old Hundred." They were watched intently by the throng for a while and then couple after couple swung into the new dance. The same thing happened when "Rock of Ages" was played. "Sweet By and By" and "Beulah Land." The effect is comparable to singing a ragtime song to the tune of the Wedding March from Saul.

## PAPUAN HEAD HUNTERS.

All the Bamu tribes are head-hunters and the majority cannibals. The bodies of those slain are generally mutilated, and the legs and arms cut off as well as the heads; the calf of the leg and the hand are, I believe, the two portions most esteemed. One very powerful tribe in the Bamu, called Bina, always, it is said, take two heads and two sets of arms and legs for every man of theirs that has been killed. Heads, besides being the badge of a warrior and items of considerable social significance, play a prominent part in ceremony and dance. They are always cut off with the bamboo head knife, a weapon which is used from the Dutch boundary to the Purari delta. This knife is a half section of bamboo with a handle; a notch is made at the head of the blade and a thin silver or ban bamboo torn off, leaving a sharp edge. For each successive head, an additional notch is made and another slice torn off; consequently each knife is its own recorder. I picked up one knife a few years ago all red with fresh blood, that had eight notches in it. On this same Bamu river trip I saw my first head. The head had been a serious massacre at one village, and when we arrived at the place there were several headless, legless and armless trunks lying about. Some of the police went out to look for tracks, and not long after a sergeant came back swinging a bundle of fresh heads that the raiders had evidently dropped in their flight. The sight was not particularly pleasant, but it reminded me of nothing so much as a string of onions. Once, when I was on the Upper Okoro river, a long way inland from the head of the Gulf of Papua, I found that the natives there did not, apparently, collect heads, but hands, which were smoke dried and then hung round the neck as ornaments!

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They were quite willing to dispose of them at a tomahawk apiece—I suppose on the principle that hands were easy enough to get, but tomahawks were scarce.—Wilfred Beaver in Wide World Magazine.

## HUNGARIAN GYPSIES.

There are about 200,000 gypsies in Hungary. They are considered to be the most dangerous community, and are held in great contempt by the rest of the populace. I was cautioned, on no account to go among them alone, and while the ones we met at Soroksar seemed harmless enough, I can quite understand that they might have exhibited a different attitude had we run across them out in the wilds. Owing to their thieving propensities, they are not permitted to live in the towns, and are only allowed to remain two days at any one village. Like our own gypsies, they go from village to village mending old pots and pans, and, incidentally, "annexing" anything they can lay their hands on.

An amusing story is told of a rich gypsy chieftain, who, having just arrived at a certain village, met the Count of the village driving in his carriage, and, taking off his hat with a profound bow, asked permission of the great man to call next day and renovate the pots and pans of his household. Permission to come was graciously given, and the following day the chief arrived in state in his own carriage! Usually they travel in carts covered with a low roof of matting, and sometimes a string of eight or ten of these carts may be seen slowly winding along a rural highway.—A. W. Cutler in Wide World.

## CALIFORNIA'S CROP OF TENNIS PLAYERS.

The California fruit crop is hardly more distinguished than is the California crop of tennis players. The sensational rise of twenty-year-old Lindley R. Murray, who has been sweeping all before him in the East during the last few weeks, adds one more name to an astonishing list of young players. Champion McLaughlin being the most prominent, who within a few years have crossed the continent and carried off pretty much all the honors. In most cases, as in that of Murray, they have been almost as much distinguished by their youth as by their proficiency, some of the others having been Johnston, Strachan and Griffin, who starred at Eastern tournaments last year. The California style of play is also distinctive, being due to concrete and other hard and perfectly surfaced courts, which put a premium upon terrific hitting. In addition to this there is the advantage of climate which makes it possible to play the year round. At the present rate, California might successfully challenge the rest of the world. But the question about the style of play which these youngsters with their splendid physical endowment have evolved is whether they will be able to maintain it, much less improve it, as they approach those years of 30 or over in which the player of the orthodox game has generally been held to be at his best. To make any game a contest of extreme youth and to put an undue premium on physical stamina and reduce the advantages which may be gained by headwork is to make a poorer, even though a more spectacular, sport of it.—Springfield Republican.

## MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN RUSSIA.

The number of manufacturing establishments (exclusive of mines) under factory inspection in Russia was 17,355 in 1912, with 2,151,191 operatives, as against 16,500, with 2,051,191 operatives, in 1911. A comparison of the wages paid to operatives shows that the aggregate earnings in establishments where fines are in force amounted to \$196,730,000 in 1912, this being an increase of \$6,180,000, as compared with \$190,550,000 earned in 1911, while the average earnings per operative rose from \$129 in 1911 to \$131 in 1912. If the average earnings per operative in establishments where fines are enforced are the same as in establishments where operatives are fined, the total earnings of all operatives for 1912 amounted to \$282,735,000, or an increase of \$17,510,000 over 1911. The factory statistics for 1908, as reported by the Ministry of Commerce and Industries, show that the aggregate annual production of all establishments (including mines and metal works) amounted to \$2,218,105,000. The output for 1912 of the factories and works employing 2,151,000 operatives was estimated by the

same ministry at \$2,644,010,000. The net production, after deducting the cost of materials and fuel, was calculated at \$764,260,000 for 1908 and at \$910,320,000 for 1912.

## THE SEDENTARY LIFE.

Women who lead a sedentary life, who are confined in an office, shop or schoolroom during the entire day, undergo a test for endurance that calls forth a strain on the strongest constitution. Such a woman is in great need of systematic physical exercise. If she can devote only ten or fifteen minutes twice a day to this, that is far better than ignoring it altogether, and I strongly advise such a worker to look carefully over the exercises I shall give in the next lesson, choose those particularly directed to her needs, and practice them.

I advise her also to walk to and from her work. She cannot use her time to any better advantage, and, incidentally, "annexing" anything they can lay their hands on.

To derive any benefit from walking, however, the step must be light and elastic, the weight of the body swinging easily from one leg to another. Hold the head erect, the chin well in as if a string were pulling from the middle of the head lifting it skywards. Take care to breathe deeply and correctly, through the nose with the mouth closed, taking in long breaths and retaining them some time before exhaling. Begin by holding each breath while taking ten steps, and gradually increase this until twenty steps may be taken in one breath.

Walking is not a rapid reducing exercise, but there is nothing better calculated to keep a person in good condition and to promote general ease and health of the body.

## PIONEER DAY PROGRAM.

Garland, July 19.—The following Pioneer day program has been arranged for the celebration:

Gun salutes and hoisting Old Glory. E. V. Schneider; music by the Plymouth band; marshal of the day, J. J. Thompson; master of ceremonies, John C. Wheelon; 9 a. m., wrestling match at the Garland amusement hall; 10 a. m., program at the amusement hall as follows: Music, Garland orchestra; prayer by the chaplain; address of welcome, master of ceremonies, John C. Wheelon; mixed quartette, J. H. Kirkham and company; reading, Miss Iris Rhodes; girls' chorus; oration; toasts and sentiments, three minutes allotted to each speaker; "To the Pioneers," A. H. Gleason; "To the Three Pioneer Pioneer Women," Mrs. Violet Wing; "To Brigham Young," William King; "To the Mormon Battalion," Moroni Ward; "To the Handcart Company," Mrs. William L. Grover; women's quartette, Mrs. A. F. Wanless and company; singing, "Come, Come Ye Saints," by the congregation; benediction by the chaplain.

At the Garland City park in the afternoon there will be a display of Japanese day fireworks and a baseball game between Garland and Tremonton. Races and other sports in the afternoon and dancing in the evening will conclude the program for Garland.

M. Pichon and M. Hubert, the labor members of the government commission to investigate the recent fatal subsidences in the streets of Paris, have resigned, on the ground that they thought the inquiry was merely a whitewashing one.

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